WASHINGTON.

Favorable Turn for General Babcock in the Safe Burglary Case.

COLONEL WHITLEY'S LETTER PRODUCED.

Innocent Character of the General's Assufances Established.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Solicitor Wilson's Testimony Regarding

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

Detective Bell.

WIOM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1876. THE LETTER WHICH GENERAL BABCOCK BE-CRIVED FROM WRITLEY PRODUCED BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE-A STRONG POINT FOR THE LATE PRIVATE SECRETARY-THE ALTRI WRICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE NAME

General Babcock went boldly before the Judiciary committee to day with the original of the letter be rebefore the committee on Friday last, was perverted into meaning that General Babcock out the closing words of encouragement. The letter shows that Whitley was far from referring to the safe burglary in this letter, and the perverted use of General disingenuous in his profession, that he is making a slean breast of his complicity in the conspiracy. The fact has greatly reassured the friends of General Babsock, especially as Whitley is placed in the predica-ment of having sworn falsely either when he was tried for the conspiracy in the local courts here in October, 1874, or when he appeared before the committee last

tere. There is no disguising the fact that the public are disposed to accept Whitley as telling the truth now, and General Babcock is auffering accordingly. But if Whitley is really telling the truth the mischief of his testimony will not end with the dis-grace of General Babcock. The Associated Press told you to day how, at the trial of Whitley ington, Mike Hayes, one of the implicated parties who turned State's evidence, testified that Whitley met him in New York and sent him to Washcontradicted Hayes' story, saying he was in Boston a ing the alibi. The same report goes on to say that Whitiey, in his recent testimony before the Judiciary Committee, confirmed all the statements of Mike Hayes, for which he previously had him arrested for

perjury.

To repeat, if Whitley is telling the truth, a host of reputations must suffer. He established an alibi, which he now leaves the public to believe was false upon the testimony of the several persons hereafter enu-

Collector of the port of Boston, swore that he was present at Whitley's dinner party in Boston on the hight of April 5, 1874, and saw and dined with Whitley. An official of the Boston Custom House, William H. Bates, testified that to called to see friends at dinner on the date referred to, and James dinner party. H. F. Hutchinson, of Spring-field, Mass., swore that he saw Whitley at Applegate and Detective Newcomoe, of New York, tes-uned to his arrival there. The alibi being thus proved, question recurs—Did Whitley swear falsely at his own trial or did he tell the truth to Proctor Knott's commitice the other day? This is the conundrum Washington le trying to guess to-night

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION-AN EXTEN-SION OF TIME NECESSARY-COMMUNICATION FROM SECRETARY FISH TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

The following communication from Scoretary Fish in relation to the Mexican Claims Commission was reteived by the Chairman of the appropriation Com-mittee to-day. Mr. Fish shows what has been done toward the settlement of the claims, and makes sugns as to extending the time of the court suff siently to allow of fluishing the cases on the calendar. He suggests that as Minister Thornton will not receive pay for his services as umpire, he be presented with an appropriate testimonial:--

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., April S, 1876.
Hon. SAMURL J. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations:—

Sire—The convention between the United States and blexico for the settlement or claims under the treaty of 1868 intally expired, alter several extensions, on January 31, 1876. It was provided, however, that the impire should have six months additional time from that date to complete his work. At the expiration of the commission Sir Edward Thornton, the unpire, had before him 182 cases for decision, and some afteen others in which motions for reheaving, revision, &c., were pending. Many of these claims are large, and the focumentary and other evidence is exceedingly roluminous. Although he has used every effort to dispose of these cases he has, at this date, undisposed of 118 cases. He states it will be impossible for him to dispose of these cases within the time allowed by the Convention, and that, in case he is to dispose of all the business before him, an extension of time must be granted him. I have been informed by the Mexican Minister of the readiliess of his government to join the United States in extending the time of the umpire until January 1, 1877, and the matter is to the interest of claimants from both constres, particularly to our own citizens who have claims pending to a very large amount. No appropriation was asked for for the coming year for this commission, as it was supposed at the mine the estimates were made up that the umpire would be able to close the work during the present iscal year. Should the impire be able to dispose of all the cases by the end of July, still a considerable part of the electrical and subordinate force of the commission as it was supposed at the mine the estimates were made up that the unipre, which will be required but it is useful to the proposed and the cose of the distinguishment of the commission as large part of which is available and but to receive a substance of a proposal and the translators and continguishment to the remaining unexp

amount of contingent expenses to June 30, 1876, was \$1,115. The salaries for six months ending September 50, 1876, were \$5,100, and miscellaneous expenses

PUBLICAN MEMBERS TO BE OUSTED.

The Committee on Elections have decided to oust two sitting republican members and give their seats to the contestants, democrats, and the action of the committee will be ratified as soon as the reports of the mittee can be acted upon by the House. In the case of Spencer against Morey, of the Fifth district of Louisiana, the decision of the committee was unani-mous, but in the contest of Lemoine for Farwell's seat Chicago, the award to Lemoine was a strict party vote. Several other contested election cases yet remain to be concluded by the same committee.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations have summoned three new witnesses from Salt Lake City in relation to the Emma mine scandal. Three important Utah end of the scandal will be severely investigated. It will be a week or ten days before the Sait Lake wit-

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1876.

WHO IS TO BE THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE OF THE DEMOCRATS?-WINFIELD SCOTT HAN-TO THE AVAILABILITY OF THE PROMINENT LEADERS CONSIDERED -- PUBLIC SENTIMENT CENTRING ON THE HERO OF A RUNDRED

It the honest, impartial opinion of nine out of ten of the democrats one meets here from all parts of the country, from Maine to California, can be taken as a criterion upon which to predict future results, General Windeld Scott Hancock is the coming man, the one winneld Scott Hancock is the coming man, the one who is to receive the nomination at St. Louis, in June next, as the candidate of the democracy for the Prest-dency. This opinion is surely becoming stronger day by day. Not that Hancock is the first choice for that high office of nine out of ten democrats, because the first-choice favorites are Thur-man, Tilden, Bayard and Hendricks. Each member of this quartet has his ardent and devoted followers; each will be carnestly supported in the Convention, and either if nominated would be in the highest degree satisfactory to the great mass of the democratic party is, from various causes, just enough opposition to render the nomination of either a daugerous experiment for the democrats to adopt. Bayard—"without fear and without repreach?"—Issis from an insignificant State; one, too, whose electoral vote is sure to be cast for the nominee of the National Democratic Convention. Be-aides this, the insinuation thrown out against him in the Senate the other day—groundless though it was— is sufficient to show that the radicals, at least the Jacobins of the party, would endeavor to cast suspicion upon the strength of his Union sentiments should be become the standard bearer of the democrata. He would be held up as too strengly tinctured with Bourbonism. At the me time those who know the purity and patriotism which prodominate in Bayard's character onif regret that the Fresidential chair is not certain to be filled by so able and henorable an occupant. Hendricks, while possessing some show of strength, has also exhibited evidence of great weakness. First,

he is not known to be a man of firm convictions, par he is not known to be a man or firm convictions, par-ticularly upon questions which are sure to occupy a prominent place in the easuing Presidential canvass. He has some bitter opponents within the ranks of his own party. This is sotably true in Ohio, where Hen-

dricks is anything but popular.

Tiden seem to have lost ground as a Presidential candidate. This is partly due to two causes:—First, he came to the front too early in the effort to secure the nomination. He made his race too soon, and pubilo attention has ceased to be attracted to as it was a few months ago. The second element of weakness in Tilden Louis is the bitter opposition he is encountering from a portion of the New York democracy, rendering it and Mike Hayes' testimony as to his getting his burhis party a greater service than in any other capacity during the Presidential campaign, probably securing in this way the electoral vote of New York in favor of

the democratic candidate, whoever he may be.

Last, but not least to be considered, is Thurman, whose high abilities, elevated character and thoroughly wise statesmanship commend him not only to the leaders and masses of his own party, but to the fair minded men who are numbered among his opponents. Even Senator Conkling, in open dent was to be a democrat he hoped, for the prosperity of the country, the choice would fall upon Thurman. It is doubtful if, all things considered, a more desirable President could be selected from among the leaders of either party than would be found in Senator Thurman; but alas! he, too, has his draw backs when availability is considered. He has been niortunate enough to encounter opposition of a most serious character in the ranks of the Ohio democracy. By the way, the Ohlo democracy has seemed to distin-guish itself in the last tew Presidential campaigns or conventions by so casting its inducance as to prevent success. The opposition to Thurman comes more par-ticularly from the rag-money men under the lead of Wash McLean and the Cincinnati Enquirer. How far this opposition might become reconciled in case Thur-man becomes the national democratic standard bearer is a question of doubtful consideration. In a State like Onto, where the strength of the two parties is so

evenly divided, it is absolutely essential to study and take advantage of every element of strength. the great number of Senators who have in times past aspired to become President, a strange fatality or lack torial chair has not proven a happy stepping stone from which to mount the Presidential steed. Each of siderable following, yet scarcely one of their respective followers will assert that he deems the chances of his particular candidate as sufficient upon which to groups well founded hopes. Nearly all admit that, granting that either one of the four can call out and ceive the entire vote of the democratic party, some thing still more is necessary to gain success, and that is that the candidate of the democracy must be a man who cannot only muster the entire strength of the democratic party, but one who can reconcile at least a portion of the honest dissatisfied voters of the republi-can party to a union with their political opponents in the effort to secure a pure and patriotic administration. gusted with the present state of affairs will hesitate and decline to abandon their party and vote outright for a Bourbon; hence some consideration must be shown to this large and important element.

round the selection of a standard bearer for the democ racy in the next campaign, and, at the same time, to present for the suffrages of the people, not only to the democrats, but to the large mass of dissatisfied re. democrats, but to the large mass of dissatisded re-publicans, a candidate innobjectionable in every way, public opinion, as discerned by careful investigation and conversation with prominent and well informed men representing every section of the country and almost every phase of public sentiment, is and has been fast centring upon Hancock as the man who, and public life, combines more and greater elements of strength as the democratic nominee for the Presidency than are to be found combined in any other one man. Your correspondent has conversed with representative of Bell, and hence the letter to Mr. Dyer; witness grew suspicious of Bell, and hence the letter to Mr. Dyer; he believed Bell was in the all likely to be cast for the democratic nominee, and in reply to the inquiry. "Who do you and your people employ nim because he did not see how he could serve and public life, combines more and greater elements of

'Our first choice is —, but I don't believe he can be elected. I think Hancock is the man." Or "Give us Hancock, and we can elect him."

When asked wherein Hancock possesses strength over the other prominent men named as candidates, the reply is that while Hancock would receive every democratic vote which either of the candidates named above could command—riz, the full vote of the ore properly describing it, from the dissatisfied and conservative element of the republican party. And being one of the most popular as well as successful and preminent heroes of the war, and having been wounded and having shed his blood upon more than one of the great battlefields of the war, he would obtain votes from the hundreds of thousands of solfence of constitutional rights won for him not only the stitutional liberty in the North. His desire to render the military power entirely subordinate to the civil, as manifested in the strong argument submitted by him before the recent Court of Inquiry at Chicago, shows that under him the complete supremacy of the civil over the military power would be inviolably main-

The time to elapse between now and the asse cannot expect to succeed by running an unknown, a nobody. The time has been when this might have been followed by success, but not now. The people who desire a change will not take any man or party put forward to receive their support must be a man of known ability, unquestioned integrity and undoubted

Winfield Scott Hancock, as the possessor of the qualities, is to-day the rising star in the Presidential sky, and but for some unforeseen contingency he is destined to become the standard bearer in the apcock would spike the principal campaign guns of such leaders as Morton and Blaine, whose stump oratory mainly consists in allusions to the bloody shirt. Besides, what more appropriate name for a Presidential candidate in this our centennial year than Han-

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1876. DETECTIVE'S REQUEST OF THE PRIVATE SEC-RETARY. AND WHAT CAME OF IT-AN INNO-CENT MATTER TWISTED INTO A BAD PURPOSE.

General Babcock appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary to-day and produced the letter of Colonel Whitley, the substance of which he endeavored to give rday, the original not having been found by him among his private papers until yesterday. The

tollowing was the reply to Colonel Whitley's

DEAR COLONEL—Your letter from Boston has been eccived. I attended to the matter yesterday. Sefore his reaches you you and your men will be paid. They have sent a man to pay them. You may bide your line and wait in condence the result. Your services are bound to be appreciated. O. E. BABCOCK.

There are no dates to these letters, which, however,

ral Babcock, that about the last of March, 1874, be, at knows nothing of the business between them, nor has reached here, which are not considered as testimony. and, consequently, Bantleld knows nothing about the matter. (The name of Mr. Bantleld was on Saturday erroneously stated in this connection instead of that of

Ex-Attorney General Williams repeals to-day that he had no order from the President or suggestion from General Babcock to dismiss the safe burgiary cases and that the noile prosequis were entered after full consul-tation with Messrs. Riddle and Hill, special government counsel, the Supreme Court of the District having declared the Grand Jury which found true bills against Harrington and others to be illegal, and, besides, at that there was not sufficient evidence to convict, but it was thought there would be at some future time.

before the next Grand Jury, having made arrangements to receive new testimony through Colonel Whitley, but

COLONKI, WHITLEY'S TESTIMONY IN THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE

The Republican says :- "In the Harrington trial of the sale burgiary case, some eighteen months ago, Mr. Whitley, chief of the detective force of the Treasury Department, was called to the stand and swore. The following is from the record of the trial:-

Q. Had you any knowledge of the safe robbery here in the city of Washington? A. Only what I have seen in the papers and what has been told me; that's all.

'Q. And knew nothing of it in advance of its being done? A. Nothing in any way whatever, in the slightest.'"

THE BELL-BARCOCK MATTER-TESTIMONY OF SOLICITOR WILSON-THE DETECTIVE'S STORY PARTIALLY CONFIRMED-A FEELING OF DIS-

ment met to-day. Binford Wilson, Soliciter of the Treasury, testified that he first met Beil in the fall of 1874, when he was an applicant for the position of chief of the Secret Service bureau of the Treasury Department. He did not appoint Bell because of informa-tion be had that shook his confidence in him. Bell was never in the employ of the Treasury Department in Revenue Bureau to get the Hoge papers. Hoge was came to his house and told him substantially the same story he told the committee. Bell had never been emplayed on the detective lorce of the Treasury proper, because witness had learned from detectives of his associations with General Babcock, Mr. Luckey and Mr.

fence to look into the hands of the prosecution.

Witness was questioned as to whether Mr. Sherman, sent out from New York to St. Louis, went there in the interest of the defence. He replied that from inught that Mr. Sterman was using the opportunities he had in the interests of the defence; but that since then he had talked with Mr. Dyer and Mr. Sherman and his former opinions are considerably modified, and he is not satisfied now that Mr. Sherman went there, or acted while there in the interest of the defence; with regard to Beil, witness said he wrote to Dyer that he

favor as the democratic candidate for the Presidency?" | two masters faithfully; he believed Bell to be a spy on Mr. Dyer, and so warned Mr. Dyer; about the 10th or 12th of February Bell called at witness's office and re-peated the story that he had been in the employ of the defence and wanted to be employed by the prosecu-tion. He spoke of the express packages to Bradley, despatches sent by Babcock signed by B. Finch, or Bullfinch, and showed him the cipher that was pubtrusting him. Witness telegraphed to Dyer that Bell had told a remarkable story, &c. To this Dyer answered:—"If you think Bell told the truth send him swered:—"If you think Bell told the truth send him here. When were despatches and express packages sent?" Wilson telegraphed to Dyer:—"That man Bell has Secretary Chandler's commission in his pocket." Dyer afterward telegraphed to Wilson:—"We dare not trust the fellow of whom you spoke." On the 16th of February Mr. Dyer telegraphed that, after an hour's conversation with Mr. Brodhead, it was decided, the other counsel concurring, not to use Bell except in recounsel, that be was satisfied with the conclusion rrived at regarding Bell, as it seemed to have be reached after careful consideration. Witness met Bell at the White House on January 10, and asked him why he did not go directly to the President and tell him the same story he had told him (Wilson). Witness told the resident the substance of Bell's story, but does not house and told a very remarkable story about Avery. He said that Avery had been harshly dealt with; had been left to bear the brunt of the battle; had impoverished himself, and was then ready to turn State's evidence. Bell said that Avery wanted to see the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General and was ready to talk. Witness said his auspicious were very strong then, as they have been since, that the story could not be implicitly trusted. Witness told Bell to go to the Attorney Gen-

eral with the Avery story. With regard to Bell's statement to him touching the Babcock and Luckey affair. Witness regarded it as something worthy of consideration because of the production of the cipher. The fact that he had a commission under Secretary Chandler, and because Bell repeated to him a memorandum which he remembered having sent to Dyer some time previously, which caused him to believe that Bell knew a good deal.

THE EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION-EXAMINATION OF JUDGE M'EBAN-DENIAL OF LYON'S STATE-MENTS-THE MINE STILL REGARDED AS VERY VALUABLE-ONE OF THE ORIGINAL OWNERS ON PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S REPORT.

When the House Committee on Foreign Affairs met this morning General Schenck's counsel submitted a list of witnesses for whom subpones were desired, in order that they might testify before the committee in support of his statements and in contravention of Lyon's. The list included General Baxter, Mr. Gager and Mr. Selover, and numbered nine in all. Mr. Monroe remarked that these, together with six for whom sub poenas had already been issued on application of General Schenck's counsel, would make fifteen, and if the other side wanted an equal number the granting of the present application would involve the examination of thirty more witnesses. The committee then went into

The committee at half past twelve o'clock opened their doors and announced that they had agreed to eccede to General Schenck's request and summon all the witnesses named by him.

Judge James B. McKean, ex-Chief Justice of the Suchittenden. He testified that shortly after his arrival in Utab, in 1870, a suit was brought in his court by strain the Emma Company from selling the mine.

Mr. Chittenden read to witness Lyon's statement, hat be endeavored to get McKean removed because the latter had tried a suit in which he was personally in-

Judge McKean pronounced this statement utterly alse. He had never done anything whatever of the without his knowledge, and he thereupon immediately transferred the case to another judge for trial-He never had an interest, directly or indirectly, in tho Emma mine or in any other except to the extent above indicated, which amounted to nothing, and none of his associates on the beach had any mining luterests so far as he knew. When he refused the injunction asced by Lyon, Park was not interested in the mine, and after Park bought in he (McKean) granted an order in favor of Lyon and against Park. He had never

given any decision favoring Park.

Question—Was any attempt ever made to influence
your decision in the Emma mine investigation case?
In reply, Judge McKean stated that Mr. Hollister, then and now Revenue Collector for Utah, informed him reached here, which are not considered as testimony.

The call made at the Solicitor's office by General Babcock in response to Whitley's letter was after Mr. Bantion. Both himself and Hollister regarded this with

What is Lyon's reputation in Utah for truth and veracity? Answer—It is bad; very bad,
Question—Would you believe him under oath? Answer-I think if Mr. Lyon believed that the truth would lieved a lie would promote his own interests he would swear to that. I would not believe him under oath unless I myself knew what he said was true, or unless I knew there was other evidence to compel behef.

In response to questions, Judge McKean said he had no knowledge of any attempts being made by Park or Stewart, or their associates, to influence him or any of the judiciary, and he had never heard anybody in Utah say that these parties had attempted any impropriety in regard to this mine or other interests in Utah.

and is able to state that the opinion of practical miners and scientific experts in Utah is that the Emma mine is due to incompetent or dishonest management or both. Witness could not now recall the name of a single expert who said the mine was not a good one. His opinion was partly based on a letter from Dr. C. F. Winelow, a scientific gentleman of Utan, to Protessor Silliman, in which the latter's report was pronounced pertectly warranted by the condition of the mine, and by the statement of John C. Fall, a mining expert of

On the conclusion of Judge McKean's examination Mr. Swann said all of McKean's testimony concerning the character of Lyon would be stricken from the offciai record, as the committee had decided last Friday the credibility of witnesses should not be brought into this investigation.

formed of the committee coming to any such determi-pation until Judge McKean's examination had began. testimony of Johnson, also, were made up of loose etatements which inferentially placed him in a diagraceful position, and be therefore thought it was his duty not only to disprove their statements, step by step,

After some remarks by Mr. Faulkner, insisting that the determination of the committee was proper and tion to this view, it was agreed by the minority of the committee still present in the committee room that the subject would be held open for further considera-

tion by the full committee.

Warren Hussey, a banker, of Salt Lake City, was then examined. He purchased a fourth interest in the Emma mine for \$150,000 in the year 1870. In the the Emma mine for \$100,000 in the year 1870. In the spring of 1871 he and the firm of Walker Brothers sold one-half interest to the mine to Park for \$225,000. They would not have sold the whole mine at that rate. Their object was to get some one interested who could place it on the market. Professor Silliman's report was entirely true and stated no more than witness expected he would. No attempt was made to influence Professor Silliman in its preparation nor was any attempt made to influence Brydges Williams in the report which he had made subsequently. He was not prepared for his inspection. Witness-stated that at the time Stanley and Anderson made their examination at a still later, date he (the witness) purchased stock in London at a rate greater than \$5,000,000 for the mine. At the time the mine was sold in England there was not the least 18dication of the mine giving out. On the contrary the prospects were of the very best. At this time witness was in Utah and did not consider \$5,000,000 on highly price. Witness would not believe him under oath. Sins Williams, Superintendent of Emma mine from August, 1871, to March, 1873, was next examined. He tostified at considerable length as to the excellence of the mine, and swore that it was not at any time specially prepared for inspection by any of the various experts who examined it, and, like the two preceding witnesses, declared that he would not believe Lyon under oath.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow.

CURRENCY. SILVER

Passage by the Senate of the Bill for the Issue of Silver Coin.

SPEECH BY MR. SHERMAN, OF OHIO.

The Question of a Single and Double Standard Considered.

RELATIVE VALUE OF SILVER AND GOLD.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1876. In the Senate to-day Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up

the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the Print ing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional carrency.

The Committee on Finance having reported amend-

ments in regard to the coinage of a silver dollar, authorizing its exchange for United States notes, &c., published on Thursday last, Mr. Sherman said he had discussion. The third section of the bill presented the question of a single or double standard, a question other question in political science. He then referred and, resuming his argument, said, the price of transportating \$100,000 in silver was no more than for transporting \$100,000 in gold, as the cost was based on the value, and not on the weight. England alone had adopted gold only as a standard. He dethe United States as well as the laws of England. France and other countries on the subject. He first read from the act of Congress, 1792, and figured it established a proportionate value between silver and gold, and resulted in driving gold out of the country. the act of 1834, which made an onnce of gold worth sixteen ounces of silver, drove silver out of the country, and gold came back. Mr. Sherman quoted as length from Seyd's "Financial Word" and from the report of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, made to the tee on Finance. The act of 1834 having driven silver out of the country, in 1853 there was no small change, and it was when Congress undertook t correct this evil that the report of Mr. Hunter was made. Between 1853 and 1861 there was about \$48,000,000 in silver coin in the country, but the silver dollar was still undervalued and neve was practically to demonetize the silver dollar. By the act of February 12, 1873, Congress undertook to revise old silver dollar was dropped out in the ravision, be-cause it was not in use. It had been comed for twenty years. But the most striking change made by the act of 1873 was the introduction of a new dollar, called THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The government by coining these trade dollars had introduced into the commerce of the world a new money which was largely absorbed in Japan and China. The trade dollar was worth less than gold, and yet it was legal tender. By the act of 1873 any into trade dollars; then the law stepped in and made them legal tenders to the extent of \$5. Congress must either take away from the trade dollar its legal tender right or take away from the holders of builton the right to have it made into trade dollars. He though it best to allow the coinage of the trade dollar. But take away from it its legal tender right. If the trade dollar should continue as a legal tender, with silver depreciated, the whole country would soon be overwheimed with that silver not at par in gold. The question of coinage was an international one. Congress must stop to see what the laws of other nations were on the subject. He then referred to the laws of England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, and argued that wherever silver was in use among modern nations it was a legal tender only to a limited amount. He next referred to the fluancial laws of Germany, and said he had taken pains to have the German statute translated. Formerly, in that country, silver slone was the standard of value, and it had been eximated that the amount of silver outstanding in Germany then was \$140,000,000, but it had been sown since that the amount was over \$400,000,000. He then read from the London Economist as to the amount of new colu is such by Germany. Continuing his argument, he said the action of the German government had been to demonstries silver. Probably no act of any Parliament had been so wide reaching as that of the German Reichstag. Its effect had been to demonstries silver. Probably no act of any Parliament had been so wide reaching as that of the German Reichstag. Its effect had been to demonstries silver. Probably no act of any Parliament had been so wide reaching as that of the gold on demons in the world. It also arrested the flow of silver into India and China fer the first time in 200 years, and it was a settled fact that the silver from all of the mines in the world had steadily flowed into those Assatic countries. He next referred to the gold on deposit in England, France and Germany, into trade dollars; then the law stepped up and made them legal tenders to the extent of \$5. Congress

gold was now on deposit—nearly one-nitin of the amount of the whole world. Great Britain was now discussing the question of having a double standard, and in France they had provided for a double standard upon the resumption of specie payment. Gold and silver had travelled sade by side from the beginning of time, and no act of Parliament, nothing but the act of God, could destroy the use of them the beginning of time, and no act of Parliament, nothing but the act of God, could destroy the use of them possible in the nature of things to fix the precise relative value of silver and gold. It the government would nay out silver all gold in the provening and take the place of United States notes. It was sometimes said the silver dollars would not be used. Lee the government try the people and see. He would not make any man take the dollar in silver for his greenback dollar; but he would give him the privilege of doing so if he desired it.

THE SENATE AMENDMENTS.

He then explained the difference between the bill as now before the Senate and as it passed the House of Representatives. He same he had a letter from the Section state of the same he had a letter from the Section state of the same he had a proposed to make the silver dollar a legal tender to the amount of \$50. The Senate Committee on Finance fixed upon \$20 in stead. He (Mr. Sherman) would have preserved the amount \$10. To make it a legal tender to the amount of \$50. Would cause the exportation of gold abroad and impair gold contract.

Mr. Borov sand all of our bonds were payable in coin, and not a surje word was said about paying in gold until the law of 1873.

Mr. Shraman said it was well understood that coin meant gold, and any intimation by Congress to impair the full payment of the government dot in gold contract.

Mr. Borov and all of our bonds were to authorize any holder of greenbacks to convert them into lour per coin tority year gold bonds, and to exchange our sits anything cleab but gold. He argued that the sase of silver for fractional currency w

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

THE ORAGE CEDED LANDS IN KANSAS-A DE-CISTON IN FAVOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Supreme Court devoted the entire day to readng opinions. Among the decisions rendered were the

ing opinions. Among the docisions rendered were the following:—

Case 401. Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galvestoa Railway Company vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the district of Kansas.—This was the action of the government to vacate the patents issued to the road for what are known as the cange ceded lands in Kansas. The patents were issued by the Governor of the State in pursuance of certified bids furnished him for the purpose by the Secretary of the interior. The Court holds that the lands so embraced had not been granted by Congress to the State to aid in the construction of the read, but were reserved from sale by law, and that the patents must be cancelled. The Secretary of the Interior having erred his acts are void, for public officers can bind the government only within the scope of their lawful authority. After examining the original legislation involved in the case, it is said that what is known as the Thayer act can have no effect upon the case. It was passed for a single purpose only—to enable the company to relocate the road, and a false recitait therein contained cannot turn the authority to change the route of a railroad into a grant of lands or a recognition of one. Especially is this so when the act expressly leaves the rights of the road to be determined by the previously existing legislation. Besides this the lands at the time were in process of being sold under a joint resolution of Congress, and it cannot be presumed that the Congress of 1871 intended to change the disposition of them made by the Congress of 1869. Convinced that the act of 1863 did not grant the lands, nor the Senate amendment bring into being any right which did not exist without it, the Court allitims the decree in favor of the government.

Mr. Justice Davice delivered the opinion; dissenting, Justices Field, Swayne and Strong.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE GALVIN LABOR BILL SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF-TAXING THE SURPLUS OF SAVINGS BANKS-EXPECTED PASSAGE OF THE BILLS EXTENDING COMPTROLLEB GREEN'S TERM.

ALBANY, April 10, 1876. The Senate and Assembly reassembled this evening, there being, strange to say, a quorum in both houses. There were several important matters disposed of during the evening by the Assembly. The principal one, so far as New York city is concerned, upon which action was taken was the Galvin Labor bill, which provides that all persons hereafter employed as laborers by the city of New York in any of the departments of bureaus shall be paid as compensation for their ser vices at a uniform rate of compensation for each days of service, such rate to be fixed from time to time by the Common Council, provided that the rate shall not exceed in every respect to this one, which had been introduced by Senator Morrissey, was passed by the Senate. Mr. Galvin's, which was introduced about the same time, has been in the Committee on Cities even since. He made a motion this evening to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill and that is be referred to the Committee of the Whole, so that the whole House could take definite action upon it.

Mr. Fish claimed that the bill had been introduced for "buncombe" effect, but Mr. Galvin denied the soft impeachment, contending that he had introduced the bill in good faith, and that it was the wish of the laboring classes of New York that the Legislature should, before adjournment, settle the question the bill deals

Mr. Grabam, of Monroe, moved an amendment that the Morrissey bill be substituted for Mr. Galvin's. This was voted down, and then Mr. Galvin's motion was lost, the year and mays being called upon it.

THE VOTE.

The following democrats voted in favor of Mr. Galvin's motion:

The following democrats voted in favor of Mr. Galvin's motion:

Messrs Ballou, Becker, Bissell, D. Bradley, Carty of New York, Cinsfler, Charry, Coleman, Cruiso, Grosby, Davenport, Failon of New York, Cinsfler, Charry, Goleman, Cruiso, Grosby, Davenport, Failon of New York, Failkney, Gross, New York, Nelson, O'Hare of New York, Markey of New York, Nelson, O'Hare of New York, Roscoe, Seramiling, Sherman, Failon of New York, Roscoe, Seramiling, Sherman, Failon of New York, Roscoe, Seramiling, Sherman, Weissel, Whitney, Warts.

The lollowing republicans voted in favor of It:

Messrs, Betts of New York, Graham, N. H. Green, T. Worker, Green, Green,

d. J. Post, Potter, Preston, Russell, Shannon, Sloan, Smith, Spoaker Husted, Sutherland, Snydam, Webb, Wheeler (ail republicane).

The only democrat who voted against the motion, the vote on which stood 45 to 45, was Maxwell, of Ontario. And thus has the labor question in New York city been settled, so dar as the present Legislature is concerned, for the Morrissey and the Galvin bills with never see daylight out of the Committee on Cities.

The Fricort Mill.

Another effort was made to night to get the proprint freight bill out of the Railroad Committee's hands. A resolution was offered that the committee report the bill by the 13th inst., but a motion telay it on the table prevailed by a large vote.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The bill authorizing the Recorder, Comptroller and Commissioner of Public Works to hire rooms for the use of the Court of General Sessions was, on motion of Mr. Forster, recommitted to the Committee on Cities, by a vote of 42 to 32.

TAXING BANK SCRPLUS.

The bill relating to the taxation of stockbolders of banks and the surplus of savings banks was discussed during the evening in Committee of the Whole of the Senate as reported from the Banking committee. It provided that the taxable shares shall not be valued otherwise than other real and personal estate, nor shall such shares be assessed at more than their par value, except when any such bank or banking association may be increased by adding the amount of the shares of such bank or banking association may be increased by adding the name the value of such excess. The discussion of the bill turned chiefly on the question of reducing the fifty per cent of the surplus profits to tent-Parkson of the bill turned chiefly on the question of reducing the fifty per cent of the surplus profits to be bank or banking association may be increased by adding the manner the value of such excess. The difference of the committee of the bill was progressed.

Gressed.

Compared the bill was proceed to the bill was proceed to the bill extending Compared Green's term of oilice comes up for consideration. There is be no doubt of its passage in the Serate, as there is n opposition, it having entirely weakened in the passage to the Serate, as there is n opposition, it having entirely weakened in the passage to the serate was a club.

The bill or the erection of additions baths in York city was ordered to a third reading; and albill authorizing the Comptroller to raise \$50,0 continuing the work on the Third District House.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

An adjourned meeting of the survivors of the old

THE CARPENTERS.

have been held last night at Central Hall, No. 147 West Thirty-second street. The committee that called the meeting intended to offer the following resolutions:—